

# THE JOURNAL.

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S. A. NASH

## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1851.

**PROTECTION.**—We have before us a pamphlet of 84 pages, under the title of "The Prospect: Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial, and Financial: at the opening of the year 1851." It is written by HENRY C. CAREY.

The writer takes up the different systems of policy pursued by this Government as presented by the Tariff of 1828, the Compromise Tariff, the Tariff of 1842, and that of 1846, and shows the different results upon the nation.

The demonstration from the history of these different measures is clear that those that looked to protection, have greatly increased the prosperity of all classes at home, and established our credit abroad; while on the contrary, under the Compromise bill after 1835, when by the sliding scale, but a few years were to elapse before protection would cease, and by the tariff of 1846, the nation has suffered by its diminished power of production and its consequent disability to pay for what it buys—that the interests of all classes and the nation at large imperatively demand the revision of the present law of 1846, if we would save ourselves from the downward movement that commenced in March, 1837. In conclusion he says:

"To the protective system we are bound to return, either in season to prevent a revolution, or after having passed through it. If before, we shall stop short in our downward career, contenting ourselves with the losses already made. If after, it may safely be said that three thousand millions will not compensate for the losses resulting from the policy of 1846. That we must return to it must be obvious to all who will examine the facts and satisfy themselves that capital is becoming daily less and less productive, that labor yields a daily diminishing return, and that the power of producing the things needed for the support and comfort of man is in a steady course of diminution."

We intend to publish extracts from this pamphlet hereafter. It presents the question of Protection or Free Trade in its true light. It should be generally circulated and studied.

## Boston Note.

Two or three negroes have been arrested for being concerned in the rescue of Shadrach, and some abolitionists for aiding them. E. Wright, editor of an abolition paper, was tried and required to give bonds in \$2000 to appear for trial in March, for aiding and abetting the rescue. The trial of others is progressing.

Our telegraphic column last week announced the passage of Mr. Clay's resolution, calling on the President for information. The President has issued a proclamation, in which he calls the assistance of all good citizens, and commands the full and prompt execution of the law against the offenders. All good citizens will approve the action of the President in his endeavors to bring to justice these systematic violators of the law.

The clerks of the Wm. Phillips and Ohio have our thanks for Cincinnati papers. Mr. Donnelly, of the Wharf-Boat, has placed us under obligations for similar favors. The clerks of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets are uniformly very obliging in the same way.

Kerr, of the "Cincinnati," deserves a complimentary dinner from the editors along the river, for his remembrance of them in his uniform and liberal way.

That old and staunch Whig Journal, the Louisville Journal, has been enlarged and is printed with new type. It is certainly one of the best papers in the West or South.

Commodore Jones, whose trial has been proceeding at Washington for some time, has been found guilty of speculating in gold dust with the public funds, and is suspended from his command for five years, half of the time without pay. The President has approved the sentence.

## Villains.

Some dastardly scamp on last Saturday night or Sunday morning, strewed poisoned meat in the yards of some of our citizens, for the purpose, it is supposed, of destroying their dogs. There may be cause for some steps to be taken, as we learn a number of sheep have lately been killed by dogs, but we think some better plan might have been hit upon for their destruction, without scattering poison upon the premises of our citizens, and thus endangering not only other animals but human life.—Because there are worthless curs that will kill sheep, this certainly is no justification for the indiscriminate destruction that seems to have been intended the other night. The individual that would be guilty of it deserves the kicks and cuffs of all honest men. Other means may be used for disposing of such dogs as are guilty of sheep killing, equally effective, and which will meet the approval of all. The person guilty of the mean, dastardly act of Saturday night should be found out and punished. It is hard to tell which is meanest, a sheep-killing dog or a dog-poisoner.

Our Legislative proceedings are meager this week, that honorable body not having been in session Friday, Saturday and Monday. We doubt not the trip to Cleveland was quite as pleasant to members as the business of Legislation, and we have no doubt about its being full as profitable to the State.

We believe as yet no time for adjournment has been agreed upon. Previous to the assembling it was generally conceded that there was no necessity for a long session—that an early adjournment should be agreed upon. The Whig members, agreeable to this understanding among the people, proposed early in the session to fix upon an early day for adjournment, in order that the work essential to be done, might be brought forward and disposed of.—But the gentlemen "on the other side of the House" were in no hurry about returning to their constituents, and gave the subject a *tabling*. To us such matters offer an argument in favor of biennial sessions.

The Senate passed a resolution to go into the election of Senator and Auditor last Thursday, but the House treated the matter as a joke and referred the resolution to a committee on the "People's Line." Should the election of U. S. Senator and State officers be put through on any such line as that, those who act as its agents and friends, will find themselves *put through* on another and different People's Line.

We understand that Mr. Dow Daniels, of this county, returned home from California last Saturday. We have had no conversation with him, and cannot speak of the "rocks" he brings with him, or what report he gives of the Gallia boys now in California. Mr. Daniels left in the Spring of 1849, in company with several others from this county, none of whom, except Mr. Daniels, have returned.

**THE PENITENTIARY.**—The report of the committee on Penitentiary in the State Senate is before us. The report is signed by Messrs Lawrence, Horton and Kilborn. The report says, "The Ohio Penitentiary is one of the few prisons which more than sustains itself."

The total earnings of the past year have been \$35,740 74  
The expenditures for the support of the Institution, 26,877 56  
Earnings over and above expenditures, \$8,863 18  
The number committed during the year preceding was 193, and the number pardoned, discharged and escaped, 105, leaving an excess of 88.

**RIVERS AND HARBORS.**—The bill providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a decided majority, but its success in the Senate is not certain, says the Cincinnati Gazette. That such an act of injustice to the West cannot always be defeated, Legislation upon the subject for the last few years conclusively proves, Presidential vetoes and the doubts of the Loco-foco party to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bill appropriates \$80,000 to improve the Ohio above the Falls, and \$240,000 below the Falls, the Mississippi, the Missouri and Arkansas rivers. Also, \$100,000 for snag and dredge-boats.

See on the outside an article from the Kanawha Republican on Virginia Railroads.

The election for officers of the corporation of Gallipolis, takes place on Monday next.

## To Township Assessors.

The following law, providing for taking the enumeration of white males above twenty-one years, was passed by the Legislature last week. The attention of Assessors is particularly called to its provisions:

### AN ACT

In relation to the enumeration of white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Township Assessors shall, at the time of making the assessment of personal property, take the census of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, in their respective townships, as required by the act regulating the mode of taking the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, passed January 10, 1827.

Sec. 2. Said enumeration shall be made of the persons resident in the several townships on the first day of March of each year when the enumeration is by law required to be made; and the assessors shall return the lists of the names of said inhabitants to the clerk of the court of common pleas for their several counties, on or before the tenth day of April in each year when the enumeration is required to be taken.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof; and all parts of laws which conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. MORSE,  
Speaker of the House of Reps.  
CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
Speaker of the Senate.

February 19, 1851.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are correct copies from a certified copy of the original roll, on file in the Secretary of State's Office.

J. W. PARKER, Auditor.

**MR. CORWIN ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.**—Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in reply to a statement of Giddings that Mr. Corwin was not in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, said that whatever might have been Mr. Corwin's vote on the Fugitive Slave bill, as a Senator, as a member of the Cabinet he was entirely satisfied with the recommendation of the President, under all the circumstances, as proper to be made to the country. This is just what might be expected of glorious Tom Corwin.

The steamer *Irene* struck a snag last Saturday night a short distance above Moscow, which passed through her boiler deck. The steamer *Wm. Phillips*, which was passing, towed the *Irene* to the shore and made her fast. One deck-hand is reported drowned. A passenger on the *Phillips* informs us that CAPT. NEWTON, of that boat, deserves great credit for his prompt assistance, as he probably saved the *Irene* from being a total loss.

We have received No. 2 of the Western Agriculturist, published at Columbus, and edited by Prof. W. W. Mather, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Terms—\$1 per year, payment invariably in advance.

The Pope proposes to abdicate, but it is said that Cardinal Antonelli has determined to create three Cardinals in the United States.

**THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.**—The Senate has amended the House bill by requiring a uniform rate of three cents on pre-paid letters, and five cents on letters not pre-paid, as recommended in the Report of the Postmaster General.

The House will have to adopt the Senate amendments or lose the entire bill.—*Cin. Gazette.*

**A DUEL.**—Reports from Washington of the 23d state that Stanley, of North Carolina, had been arrested, charged with challenging Inge, of Alabama. The evidence was not sufficient, and Stanley was discharged. Inge and his friend Brown have not been found. The report says the impression is general that a challenge had passed and a duel agreed upon.

**FROM CALIFORNIA.**—The steamer Ohio arrived at New York on the 22d, from Chagres. She brought the mails, 180 passengers and \$200,000 in gold dust, besides what was in passengers' hands.

Letters by this arrival may be expected here this evening (Wednesday).

Commodore Stockton, Loco, has been elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey for six years.

**GALLIA COUNTY.** according to the late census returns, has a colored population of 1,179, Jackson county 384, Meigs county 39. Gallia county has the largest colored population, in proportion to the white inhabitants, of any county in the State.

**COLUMBUS AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.**—The last rail on this road was laid on the 18th, and the first car passed over the road the same day. They were to have a glorious 22nd in Cleveland, the State officers, members of the Legislature, the magnates of Columbus and Cincinnati were to be present. Cincinnati is now connected with the Lake by two roads, one to Sandusky, and this one to Cleveland.

## California.

A new *El Dorado* has been discovered about 27 miles from Trinidad Bay—it is a sandy beach 15 miles along the sea shore, back of which are "Gold Bluffs" from 100 to 400 feet high. The sand on this extended beach is said to contain gold from 10 cents to 10 dollars the pound of sand—the beach is yellow with gold! A company formed with \$30,000 capital who made the discovery—some of them have returned to San Francisco, purchased a steamer, employed 150 men, &c., and gone back to the golden beach.

T. Butler King entered upon the duties of Collector, January 14th, and the inspectors of Customs had subscribed \$1500 to procure a suitable testimonial to Col. Collier, the late Collector. It is said that the Colonel will not return immediately to the Atlantic States.

A new candidate for U. S. Senator has appeared in the person of Mr. T. Butler King. A committee of the Legislature addressed him, asking if he regarded himself eligible to the office, and if elected whether he would accept—to both questions Mr. King answered "yes." Col. Fremont is at San Jose and rapidly gaining popularity with the Legislature, and his prospects of reelection is said to be very flattering. Col. Collier, Weller, Geary, and Mr. Hydenfeldt have also many strong friends.

The total amount of gold exported from San Francisco, as entered at the Custom House, to Jan. 14, 1851, is \$33,180,155.

The Stanton (Va) Spectator contains the following relative to the Central Railroad and Legislative action thereon:

**The Central Railroad.**  
Having always advocated the early extension of the Central Railroad to the Ohio river, we could not witness the defeat of the bill for that purpose, recently before the House of Delegates, without feelings of regret, and, we will add, even of mortification. If we had regard to our own County merely, we would have cause for neither feeling; for we could derive no special benefit from the extension, and might lose some advantages which our town will have as the terminus of the road. But looking beyond all local interests, we have viewed the matter as citizens of Virginia, whose general prosperity and glory we desire to see promoted. This central improvement we believe to be more intimately connected with the welfare of the State than any other now contemplated. It is admitted on all hands to be of the utmost importance; yet it is cast aside, and the funds of the Commonwealth are voted away for other purposes. The House of Delegates, it is true, have decided to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, and an amendment will be introduced providing for a subscription of three fifths on the part of the State; but this amendment, if we are not greatly mistaken, will have no practical effect. If the road between Covington and the Kanawha is ever made at all, it must be made entirely on State account. The Richmond Whig defends the course of the Legislature on the ground, that, while it is the deliberate purpose of Virginia to reach the Ohio with some improvement, "She is but reviewing her resources, and making prudent preparations for an enterprise whose cost will be commensurate with its advantages." To our comprehension, it is a strange way to review her resources and make preparations for this work, by appropriating money out of the treasury by hundreds of thousands of dollars to other enterprises of acknowledged minor importance, and in some degree of conflicting interests. The course of our delegates in advocating the bill, will no doubt be sustained by their constituents.

The President has answered the Senate's resolution in regard to the Boston riot. A Washington dispatch says:

With regard to the fugitive slaves he recommends the prompt execution of the laws, and repeats the assurance that they shall faithfully be enforced, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed; and to this end he is prepared to exercise the power vested in him to the fullest extent. The tone of the message is firm and decided, and it is well received.

We have received from Mr. Lawrence, of the State Senate, the report of the committee to whom was referred Senate bill—"To provide for the printing and distribution of school books." The committee reported a bill at the same time, the intention of which is to supply with proper school books, printed in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the children of the State, otherwise unable to procure them.

We are indebted to Hon. S. F. Vinton for valuable documents, Also, Horton, of the State Senate, and Cherington and Bundy of the House, have continued their favors liberally.

## From Washington.

The River and Harbor bill passed the House on the 19th, yeas 103, nays 87.

The cheap Postage bill was taken up in the Senate and debated but no decisive vote taken. On the 20th the Senate rejected the amendment to the Postage bill providing for a uniform rate of 3 cents; also one abolishing the franking privilege. Nothing of interest in the House. In the House on the 21st, an amendment to the Constitution was introduced providing for the election of President and Senators by the people, which was refused.

### Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19th.

A communication was read from the Mayor of Cleveland inviting Senators to visit that place on the 22d also from Mr. Kelly, President of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, offering free tickets to such as should accept of said invitation. The invitation was accepted.

A resolution to go into the election of a Senator and Auditor on Thursday, was reported. Bill to tax Banks was taken up. Mr. Myers contended that it was just to tax Banks on their circulation. The bill was laid on the table for the present.

The bill in relation to the enumeration of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age, was received from the House, and read the first, second and third times, and passed.

The bill fixing the times of holding courts in the 17th judicial circuit was also read three times and passed.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Bundy presented a petition from the citizens of Vinton county in favor of the "Peoples' Line." The House took up the bill to amend the tax laws of the State. After considerable debate the bill was referred to a select committee.

Senate resolution relating to going into the election of United States Senator, was referred to Messrs. Morgan and Smith of Clermont, as conductors of the *Peoples' Line*.

Feb. 20.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Fairchild, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act entitled "an act for the appointment of a State Board of Public Instruction," passed March 23, 1850.

Mr. Dodds, of Warren, reported back the bill to explain the act to improve the law of evidence.

Mr. Fee moved to indefinitely postpone the bill; upon which the yeas and noes were demanded, and resulted—yeas 15, noes 40.

Mr. Burnett moved to recommit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary; which was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Dodds was then agreed to, and the House refused to engross the bill—yeas 25, noes 28.

### Convention.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

The Legislative Report was read the third time and referred to a committee of one to make amendments. The afternoon session was taken up in discussing amendments to the Report on Corporations other than Banking.

The Finance and Taxation Report was debated at length, but no decisive vote was taken.

Feb. 20.

The Report on Corporations other than Banking, was taken up. The question being on the final passage of the bill, several sections were passed, and the Report referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Sawyer submitted a resolution to the effect that a committee of four be appointed to prepare an address to the people concerning the adoption of the Constitution. Laid on the table. Mr. Nash submitted a series of resolutions in relation to the vote on the Constitution, which on motion of the same gentleman, were laid on the table. The Judicial Report was under consideration at the time of adjournment.

Feb. 21.

The Judicial Report was ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Monday.

The Report on the Preamble and Bill of Rights, was passed and referred to the Committee on Revision.

The Convention did not meet on Saturday.

The present Congress expires by limitation on the 3d of March, Monday next.

John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, is lecturing in Cincinnati.

The Whig Convention of Kentucky have nominated Dixon and Thompson for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. These nominations were made unanimously.

**COST OF OUR ARMY.**—In the last sixty-five years, it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishments have subjected us to an expense of at least \$950,000,000.

**WHISKEY TAX.**—It is stated that this city derives a revenue of \$25,000 per annum from her taxes upon fifteen hundred Coffee houses.

Cin. Gaz.

## Correspondence of Gallipolis Journal.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1851.

**Eds. Journal.**—In my last I promised to give you some items in regard to the radicals of the Convention and their real object in fighting so lustily for absolute and unconditional repeal. The Loco-focos have for years past been carrying on a war either directly or indirectly upon the Banks and all monied institutions; their general argument being, that all banks and banking operations were swindles upon the public, and therefore aristocratic, and opposed to the general good, and whenever a bank has broken up and the public has lost by the bills of said bank, the circumstance has been paraded as another truth of their argument against the banking system and all banks. Ever since 1837 the Loco-foco party has been experimenting in various parts of the country upon its financial affairs, but by their eagerness to pull down and destroy the banks, they have several times pulled the people down upon them in such a manner, as to teach them a little caution in their reckless dabbling with interests vital to the well-being of the public. The celebrated "Specie circular" of '37, of Mr. V. Buren, followed by the famous "Small bill Law" of New York, in '38, and they followed by the "Sub-treasury scheme" of '40, and the events that immediately followed them, are still fresh in the minds of these foxy politicians, and they find that they must proceed with a great deal of caution, if they wish to succeed in their "rule or ruin" schemes for power. Hence the sudden zeal in favor of "Repeal," manifested by certain dogmatists and hunker politicians now in the Convention. They saw a good chance, by opening the way for absolute repeal, to cut down at one blow, every bank in the State, by introducing into the Constitution a clause, giving to the Legislature the right and power to repeal any and all charters granted to the people, no matter for what purpose they may have been given, or the benefits they were calculated to confer.

The Whigs have pursued a temperate and conservative course on this question, going as far for repeal as they thought was consistent with the rights of the people individually, and the well-being of the body politic, and only holding the check reign when they thought those would be exposed to dangers, and the hazards of reckless legislation; and I am happy to say that an "immortal few" of the opposite side of the house have been equally careful in exposing the great interests of the people to the hasty and immature legislation of overheated parties, thereby exposing themselves to a storm of abuse from a certain press in this city, and its few puppy mimics in the country, until one of the members resigned his seat, and appealed from the injustice of a few affiliated papers and their reckless followers, to his constituents. Judge Vance of Butler went home and took the hustings on the stump, stating clearly his opinions and announcing his future course to be, if elected, the same as heretofore, and leaving them to decide whether he was right or wrong in the course he had pursued. His constituents sent him back, with an increased majority, to resume and prosecute to the end, the same course he had pursued, and to complete as he had begun, his labors in the Convention. The return of Judge Vance has had the effect to smother, in part, the abuse of the Enquirer, and to soften down the mad attacks of the extreme radicals; and also to teach them that the people do not very often lose sight of their servants, and never lose their reason on questions affecting alike their own and their children's welfare for generations to come. But more anon.

During a few weeks past, our city has been surfeited with a species of gambling, in the shape of "Prize Concerts," until the whole community is aroused against them to demand their extinction. This system of swindling has done more to rouse the appetite for gambling, and scatter broadcast the seeds of future corruption and vice, than anything that has occurred here for years. The proceedings are something after this sort: a few interested persons get together a lot of old brass jewelry, consisting of earrings, pins, pencils, bracelets, watches, &c., divided into 10, 20, 40 or 60 prizes; valued really at about as many dollars; but according to the bills, to hundreds of dollars; they get some one or two who can say the words of an old song; a half dozen to play the banjo, violin, &c., &c., et cetera, to perform for them; they then get out their bills, "Grand Concert by the World-renowned Opera troupe," &c. "worth of jewelry to be distributed!" "100 prizes," "Great Attraction," &c. They then make one or two thousand tickets, with numbers on both ends, half of which, containing one of the numbers, is taken at the door, the other piece and the corresponding number is retained by the buyer.—After the *farce of the music* is over, the half-tickets taken at the door are all put into a box, together with the *half of the unsold tickets*, and well shaken up together, the box taken on the stage and a boy, blindfolded, is allowed to put in his hand and draw

out a number. Whoever has the corresponding half is entitled to the corresponding prize. Thus some old Jew disposes of a lot of dusty old jewelry, not worth its weight in copper, for more than a corresponding amount of the finest real gold and silver jewelry would cost, besides holding a large number of the unsold tickets, he stands the best chance of drawing back a portion of the prizes. Hundreds and thousands crowd to witness these infamous proceedings, until the better portion of our citizens called upon the mayor and council to arrest them. It is strange that in such a community as this such swindling operations could be so successful, but so it is; and one old Israelite has heard the other day to say that he had made 400 dollars out of one of these claptrap operations.

There is considerable talk just now about the coming of Jenny Lind, and several of our hotels have already engaged many of their rooms to applicants from a distance, who intend coming to witness the singing of "the fair Swede."

The late rise in the river has had an enlivening effect upon the business of our city, and we anticipate a lively spring for trade and commerce.

The opening of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad, is looked forward to by our citizens with great interest, and I intend to pay a visit to "The Queen of the Lakes," on the first regular train that goes through. The Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad is pushing along and the survey and location of the route will soon be complete. In five years from this time our city will have such Railroad connections as will enable our citizens to breakfast in Cincinnati, and sup 350 miles from here north and north east or west. But more of this in my next.

LAMINGTON.

**Last of the Autocrat.—A Terrible Scene.**  
A passenger who was on board the *Autocrat* at the time of her collision with the *Magnolia*, one hundred miles above New Orleans, has given the Louisville Courier a brief description of the scene. The collision was at day break—weather clear, and the whole wide Mississippi for a channel. All the deck passengers, thirty in number, one engineer and three cabin passengers were lost. No names given. There were eight ladies, all of whom were saved. The *Autocrat* sank in five minutes in deep water.

"A Mr. Ferguson, we do not know his place of residence, but understand his father is landlord of the Gayoso House, Memphis, snatched his child from the arms of his wife and ran to the fore-castle, leaving his wife, in the wilderness of his alarm, in the lady's cabin. He stood by us a moment, and made such appeals to save himself and child, I trust in God I never may have occasion to hear again. We got him somewhat calm and quiet, and for which he stopped to thank us; but the next moment the cry of 'we are lost' was heard, and indeed it was cruelly true with them, for he attempted to leap on the *Magnolia*, and fell into the pitiless element to rise no more. His wife was saved, and as she stood on the shattered wreck, watching with the wildest eagerness for the husband and child, she saw a man struggling in the water whom she supposed to be him. By maniac yells and distracted appeals, she induced attention to the drowning man, and by power almost superhuman, he was rescued, and when he reached the boat, the lady fell around him with her arms, and prayed God for the salvation of her husband.—Poor, hapless, widowed woman, she awoke from a sad and cruel dream, clinging with frenzied tenacity to the neck of him who was another's."

"You may partially imagine surrounding scenes when the gentleman thus saved remarked that he almost wished indeed it had been her protector instead of himself."

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Kentucky, have contracted with Robert E. Lavinitz, of New York, to prepare for them a block of marble for the Washington Monument, at Washington City. It is to be taken from the marble quarry in Kentucky, near Louisville; to be four feet long, two and a half wide and not less than one foot three inches thick, and to contain the following inscriptions: "The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of Kentucky," underneath this inscription the "chain links," one of the emblems of the Order, and underneath these, "In union there is strength;" on each side of this inscription there is to be carved an emblem of the Order, representing a "tied bundle of sticks," which is as appropriate for the unity of the States as the unity of the Order—the whole to be surrounded by carved moulding and panneling.—The contract for the preparation of the block was made, on the part of the Lodge, by J. W. Pruett, of this city, P. G. M. of the Order.

Ky. Yeoman.

A burned child dreads the fire; but you need not burn off a child's hand in order to place him on his guard against the fire.